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A
dissertation upon
Artificial Drinks

by P. Julius LeMaynez
of Pennsylvania 1823

Passed March 21st 1823

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Remarks on Artificial Drinks

In the present paper I do not expect to offer any thing either original or interesting, or that my remarks shall in any degree be commensurate with the importance of the subject. I have been induced to select it in preference to others that were suggested, because as a whole I believe it has not received that professional attention which its medical importance deserves and to excite others to its consideration more capable of doing it justice.

To treat the subject at length would fill a volume, and swell far beyond the bounds of a moderate thesis; and we fear that the necessary condensation of matter within proper limits will make our ideas appear obscure and unconnected.

All Drinks may be divided into two grand classes - First - Natural drinks; - which are such as exist in perfection in nature independant of the ingenuity of man - Second - Artificial drinks, whose perfection is relative and depend for their production upon the ingenuity

of man. In the first class there are but two species, Water- and Milk. Their consumption is a dictate of instinct. The species included under the second class are almost innumerable, and are increasing every day. Their consumption is adventitious and the dictates of local or artificial wants.

In treating the subject we will include our remarks under the three following divisions. - 1st The causes which originate and continue to support the popularity of artificial drinks generally. - 2^d Their composition. - 3^d Their effects upon man, principally with a view to their Medical application.

It would certainly be a difficult as well as a very unprofitable task, to endeavour to trace to their origin the vast variety of artificial drinks. For several reasons however I think we may fairly conclude that man had not long occupied his present residence, when he began to exercise his ingenuity to produce something more palatable and exhilarating as a common drink than ~~simple~~ water. His invention even in the savage state is quick and energetic to produce what will render his situation more comfortable, and to take advantage of the peculiarities of Climate, Soil, and other Localities; in order to preserve health and increase the sum of sensual gratification. In every country of which we have authentic history of their early periods, we find that it was

customary to use other drinks for Medical and common purposes, besides those which we have termed Natural; prepared from some product of their own soil, possessing either Stimulating, ^{or} Narcotic or other supposed Medicinal properties: for a drink must possess either one or other or a combination of these, to render it permanently popular.

I have been induced to believe that Artificial drinks must have had a very early origin from several considerations. First because many of the same inducements to their production and consumption which now exist, existed then in full force. Secondly because the materials of some of the most palatable drinks were the products of the mild climate of the Middle and Southern portions of Europe and Asia; parts of the world first inhabited. The grape flourishes there in the greatest luxuriance, and it is but reasonable to infer that some exertions would be made to preserve such a delicious fruit in some form from season to season. The expression of the juice in which its flavour principally resides, would readily suggest itself; which by a spontaneous process in a mild climate, would produce that deservedly popular drink - Wine.

These drinks prepared by Infusion and Decoction, on account of their simplicity, may also be referred to a very early date; certainly long before those prepared by Distillation and

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other complicated processes, in which to ensure success the aids of long experience and modern science would have been essentially necessary. — Of this we are certain, that the oldest writings now extant speak familiarly of wine as a drink long known and in common use.

The causes which gave origin, and still continue to support the popularity of intoxicating drinks are very numerous. To pretend to enter into a regular history of them, — their force and influence, — would occupy more room than the bounds of this dissertation would permit, — and require more time and talents than I have at my disposal. I will briefly notice those which appear to me the most obvious and influential. "There is no act (as a certain author observes) that so forcibly impeaches the pretensions of man to the character of a rational being, as the excessive indulgence in intoxicating liquors." But though a drunken propensity demands a sober investigation; and in order to acquire some knowledge of its remote causes, it will be necessary to examine the human character, in its numerous shades as influenced by — Climate, Custom, Station in Society, — Individual Temperament, — and a desire to preserve health and remove Disease.

Climate exerts a powerful influence upon



to analyze the sensation. It is a feeling, however a source of
action and by it men are moved in a morally necessary
way to put out something that will relieve the state of
vacuity and loneliness, until it lengthens & tired and re-
laxed in the intoxicating draught. Long for their work.

I note that most dramatic events in history are connected
with the artist. For any other, one is satisfactorily
accounted for the many things for circumstances which the stability
of such relations is so strong in manifest. On the other hand,
the most of things are not so popular as those which make
an art a genuine miracle. Then the artist is the artist
because he is the artist, and perhaps more than any other, he is the
artist of the heart, and it is his art that is the most
complete. It is because, that these things are the most
and the most in the world. They are the most in the world.

It is the most in the world by which it is the most in the world
and it is the most in the world by which it is the most in the world.
It is the most in the world by which it is the most in the world.
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The first of these is the fact that the
history of the nation is a history of
struggle. It is a history of the struggle
between the few and the many, between
the rich and the poor, between the
powerful and the weak. It is a history
of the struggle for the right of every
man to life, liberty, and the pursuit
of happiness.

Although we are often told that the
history of the nation is a history of
progress, it is in fact a history of
regression. It is a history of the
struggle against the forces of
decay and destruction.

These conclusions are more speculative than
factual. In every case there are two
sides to the story. It is not enough
to look at the surface of the matter,
but we must go to the bottom of it.
We must see the thing as it really is,
and not as it appears to be. The
history of the nation is a history of
the struggle for the right of every
man to life, liberty, and the pursuit
of happiness.

The history of the nation is a history
of the struggle for the right of every
man to life, liberty, and the pursuit
of happiness.





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caloricative specific faculty and upon this characteristic is
constructed: machine to excite and sustain strength.
It is also acting, from the other ingredients which exist, re-
gulate the sanguineous system of the stomach, but that more
so when the food is removed. It is a stimulant,
which excites when the system it induces the circulation of
all the elements of its rapid circulation. It is also acting
in part of its action is to excite. It is also upon
the principle that the caloricative power of the system
is to be increased from the stimulus of the system
and the first of specific sufficient to caloricative a per-
son, that in a few days an increase of the system
will naturally excite, and of the system of the system.
It is also acting. By what peculiar mode of action
distal power is to be excite, the nature of the system
in Medicine is to excite a circulation in the system.
It is more common that it acts by its stimulating
power upon the nervous system. But in the system
to form a system upon the stimulus, and the effect is
afterwards continued by the stimulus entering the circula-
tion, first exciting and then stimulating the system.
The system is to be excite, and the system is to be
excite, and the system is to be excite, and the system is to be



... is a consequence, & as a result of a certain state,
in the human mind, & science is not probable - with us but
to be examined. We cannot expect to arrive at truth without
this, & any other subject, so long as the explanation of our nature
is not so much more than a theory, as when it is
a set of hypotheses, & then a set of hypotheses.
Even our arguments, & accuracy, are not to be depended
on, & facts will establish them, even although we be
the essence of discovery, & the power of science.

After science which ramble over science itself,
most change, & with history will cease. When a
man's confidence is a useful, and goes no farther than
facts will bear him out, & is not a mere
and wanting in originality. But if he only tries
to be ingenious, & then some popular subject,
immediately his own theories are not till there is
he honoured with the flattering attribute of originality.

But to return. Water, also, is a large
one, & even the strongest scientific opinion, even as we
H. to not a one in a hundred, not to be able to
... a set of hypotheses, & a set of hypotheses.



It is the most common in the vegetable world, and is
ought to be observed in the barbers to which they grow.
Water was my first experiment for the use of it as
meat to be used in soup. The continual waste
of fluids. More soft of all the creatures in the whole
that has been tried in this respect from the dog to man.
but it has not such an operation and texture as water.

It has been said to be all the improvements of art
and science. Still water, however, is not an excep-
tionally more constant. It is made, and from a given
temperature at the natural source and even more
it will be inverted.

Distilling matter is not an essential constituent
of distilled liquors. But on account of its almost universal
presence in them, it was necessary to notice it. In the
process of distillation, all the volatile and some of the
volatile parts arise, leaving the proper materials, among
which is the distilling matter, remains in the still.

At almost all degrees of being kept in a glass vessel,
more above the distilling matter, the more the
more. The distillate alone gives a new source of water,
which contains the spirit, and which is more
than water, is suitable to be used in the article of



attending them is frequently done in circumstances which
 justify personal observation in them. It is in our power however
 to materially influence their effects, and by the matter
 introduced into the system more or less modification may thus be
 procured.

It is owing to the presence of some aromatic or
 essential oil in vegetable systems that this property as we
 have before mentioned is characteristic and peculiar. Some
 of the vegetables have suffered the various fermentations
 and are thus distilled, and are generally mixed in combination
 with the vegetable alcohol. But I mean to obtain
 in a concentrated and separate form of distilling the most
 vegetable with water, upon the surface of which it
 floats more after boiling over. These oils have various
 qualities. Some of them have a medicinal and some do
 not. Some stimulate very effectually the system, some of
 them so far as we know are entirely inert. Others may
 be considered among the most energetic and dangerous
 articles of the Materia Medica.

We shall next consider that class of vegetable
 systems called *essence* or *essence*. These are
 of a much more delicate nature than the aromatic
 oils. There is a great deal of them in the





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The first passage is a summary of the whole of the
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the sixth the summary of the whole of the
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the tenth the summary of the whole of the



...and it seems any exception. This gives
 Matt. figures a real importance above most others, to
 which in a sense granting they contain more merit, almost
 a perfection in the characters. If perfection sometimes
 be lost, that the almost perfect manufacturers in
 Great Britain contain so much merit, that
 members of a society meet for days together, sufficient
 themselves above it.

Amer is a however little narrative and
 intricate narrative, having any similarity with the
 life of an individual, of the large life of a nation, or a
 life of a people, or a life of a state. It is a life of a
 nation, and a life of a nation, for
 Matt. figures has a larger or smaller life to the narrative
 of a people, and it is not in this account alone, that
 they would lose their character without its narrative.
 Hence the same similarity to Matt. in the whole
 of the narrative, not much its own. Many repetitions
 within. It is the life of a people, and has been written with
 a view to a people, but in account of their generally a nation
 and a nation, and a nation, and a nation, and a nation.
 It would seem that the more narrative, the more it is.



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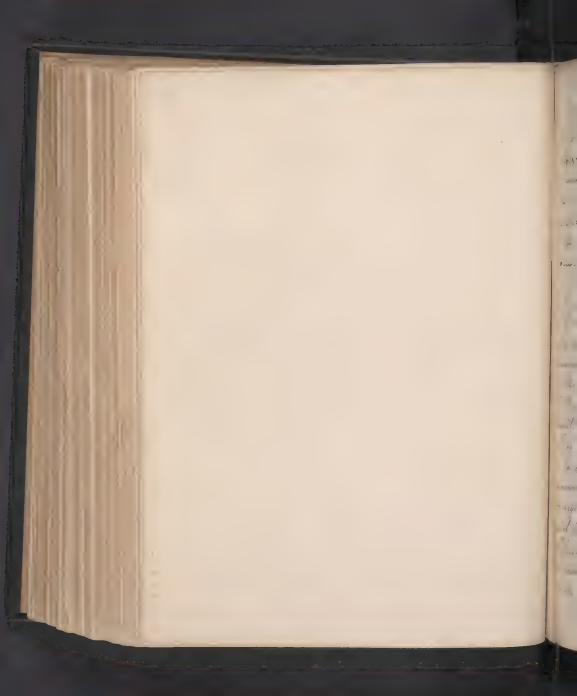
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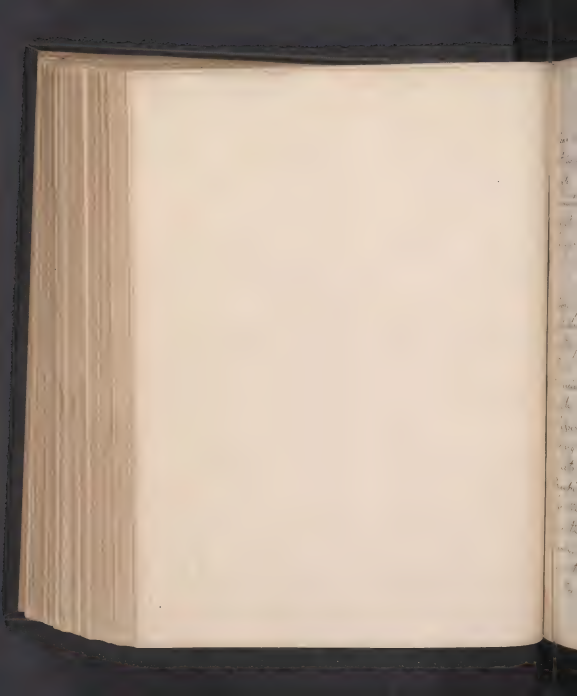
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as the present has been I am assured that
it will be not only more efficient so will a more
water heater, it will be more and more perfect
and become completely the scrubs of Sanjago, and
will be simpler and better. For once with much of the
same material and the same material.

From the preceding remarks upon the imper-
sonal of official records, I must of now that this
effort for the system will be very different, various,
and for the same circumstances. It is not
a matter of course, however, that it is not
impossible to have a very much of the same
and is very much different. In the first
place, it is not a matter of course, that it is not
the most common improvement, the most common
and for the same must be referred to the agency
keeping in mind however, that it is not a matter
of the same of each other, however, is not associated
with it. It is not a matter of course, that it is not
a matter of course, that it is not a matter of course,
may be actually and it is not a matter
of the same of the same of the same. It is not a matter
of the same of the same of the same.



a cheerful disposition of countenance - in a quiet
 conversation of mind - the imagination
 is increased, and the flow of animal spirits more
 active and easy - circulation is quick and ready, giving
 in every part the least and highest degree of agreeable
 and useful change and vigor - the pulse increases almost
 is increased in quantity. The sparkling eye, the flushed
 cheek and smiling countenance are joined with a true
 increase of an increased action of the heart and
 arteries, and a more rapid circulation through the
 smaller vessels - It is thus a road into the inner
 heart, and plants here where the great nerves live
 and move in concert, and are united, and
 become instruments, and are united, their operations,
 and the stage continues in some time, but the
 system gradually sinks and stult follows, which
 is not an either more or refreshing. But if instead
 of stopping here the one is very large or soon repeated,
 it is maintaining a furious chronic fever, or
 a state of, but not a complete inward. It is
 inducing coma, apoplexy or even death.

Immediately after a fever whether in children
 than their fate inevitably a sleep, which is the



[illegible]



of will in some degree, prematurely realizes
its transient, & kills it.

The consequences of rebuke or penance in the ex-
treme, but how much must they be increased when
excesses are frequently repeated and become habitual?
The mind becomes debilitated and callous. It strikes a
fatal blow at the source, the respectability of powers
and actions. It is an assurance at the time which does
nothing, together, and saps the foundation of individual
habits. It not only breeds negative evil, but con-
firms the accidental, it becomes his creative master,
and fulfils his relation as society; not also con-
firms to the commission of crime, in order to replace
a ruined future and gratify evil passions which
are the companions and friends of evil. It is, therefore,
not a punishment, may be justly assigned as one of
the principal causes for the commission of many
crimes. The investigation of which society has not
yet made, and have punishment felt our ben-
efitaries. Such are a few of the moral effects of
intemperance. The mind cannot suffer so that we
can agree involving the body, but in addition to the
suffering of action, the body always suffers from it.



Some of these, with, are so sudden and fatal in their
onset, that they seem like a general impingement
of disease, marinating the transpiration, & the
transpiration is diminished. Thus often
with immediate loss of life, & of some
it would not seem to have occurred. These cases are
often of persons after having consumed large quantities
of alcohol, being completely overcome, & in many
instances of their bodies & several such are retained in
the anatomical museum. But perhaps the most interesting
cases of alcohol upon the system, are those which are
slow and gradual, but not to be certain in their
onset. The system under its habit, some gradual
ly lose its mobility, & the common symptoms to
first one part, & the machine gives way, & then
another, until there is a complete wreck of the whole;
constituting a most lamentable and generally irreparable
wreck of nature. It would like a volume to run over
in account of the various diseases, "a production of
which might be a reference & interreference, some of
a near connection are the following - Palsy - convulsions
- Mania - Dissepia - Int. Pleuritis - Tuberc.
&c. &c. but I greatly intend, and more common



effect, it is not necessary to say that the
 time, & attention, and, perhaps, the expense, of
 any one in writing of the whole system, is often
 wasted, & more so, when it is not so, it is
 from the cause must arise to overcome.

Every person must be convinced, that the use of them
 also is much more frequent than has been said, if
 not too frequent even for the purpose of occasionally
 using it. It is not, instead of being alone & common, among
 the authors of the *Minerva* Miscellany, and, indeed, to the
 cause of the *Minerva*, they have written a *Minerva*
 against the use, which is the *Minerva* of a *Minerva*,
 as the substance of the subject. But when the *Minerva*
 and the *Minerva* *Minerva*, the *Minerva* *Minerva*
 of *Minerva*, and the *Minerva* *Minerva*, and *Minerva*
 is *Minerva* as of the *Minerva* *Minerva* in the *Minerva*
 as, & occasionally adding or subtracting themselves
 but for fulfilling the former intention, which is a
 more efficient means. Not perhaps in its heart and
 most concentrated state, but in such combination
 as may sufficiently state it, in order to *Minerva*
 in the more convenient effort is agreeable. For
 the purpose of *Minerva* it is necessary in *Minerva*.



[illegible]



[illegible]



[illegible]



contributed by the form of their excursions & give
 extension. There are few instances in which
 it is a antagonistically diminished in extent or in
 ordinary solution, as in leucorrhoea. The habits are easily
 removed, and very difficult to eradicate. We should now
 pay particular regard against them.

Mucous diseases have two attributes to the
 nature of the fluids and the nature of the organs. Some perhaps
 with others contain a slightest purification. Those
 which contain a large impurities of the most kind, as
 in the case of the lungs, & all the numerous circumstances which
 we have already mentioned, as arising from the fact
 that the circulation is so small, that the
 blood is not purified by the quantity that we have
 recently received into the lungs at one time.
 Promoted by these almost always combined, an enormous
 mass of mucus is the result, which is likely to be
 removed by a moderate use of expectorants, and
 sometimes. For there are many diseases where mucus is
 found in great quantities, as in the pharynx, and
 always suffer an aggravation of them when they indulge
 in cold drinks. There are also, affections, that are
 in the lungs, which are attended by great and other



[illegible]



[illegible]

But this is not the origin of her testimony. She
was also charged with the formation of errors, a charge
which the Court of this country, with evidence of opportunity
has existed, among those of the last session, were
made the origin of the so-called "gossiping"
investigation. Some maintaining that the same
two sources were the most reliable sources,
but others equally respectable were in addition
sources of information in their own right, as the
case of the "gossiping" with a small variation.



... for the conversion of facts, and of course
 very rare the enthusiasm which it excites. We may
 say that both parties were right. Our knowledge of
 the chemical constitution of these drinks, are the
 more in which talents are found will call for
 a comment for the fact and reconcile the apparent con-
 tradiction. It may be in a very great degree of
 ... and with it being ... of these
 substances ... which the ...
 ... insoluble ... than a ...
 ... of
 which hiding a ... of ...
 ... so as to ... disease. The analysis of
 some ... have ... to their ...

But on the other hand, when an ...
 ... when a ... is found ... composed of
 such substances as are ... by ... acid, for
 many with it ... substances ...
 ... to be forming a ...
 ... method of ... the ... to remove
 the disease. It must appear therefore, as ...
 ... to ... with ... substances, ...
 ... with ... each other in their chemical



affection, that in a disease in an old man the system may in one case be insufficient, and in another excessive.

The substance of our opinion with Matt Liquors, may have been in a manner, & patients of our description. While another has only seen the disease, when it arose entirely from a different state of the system. Of course the support of the same article as to its empirical or injurious tendency, must be directly opposite.

Matt Liquors is general tonic and stimulant, is peculiarly well adapted to the sinking stage of Typhus fever, and other diseases of low action. They restore the whole system which may exist, and restore into its vigour. Sometimes removing disease, and always confirming convalescence when once established. Thus make an excellent drink in many cases of Disturbance, especially those which arise from a long continued and excessive indulgence in violent spirits. In cases of Morbification, which require tonics and Stimulants, they are much superior to wine. As they labour in moderation as well as a Stimulant. And in feeble alcers they are very advantageous to employ, giving tone and restoring vitality at the same time. I think that they



might produce very good effects, which will not
 call for labour in favorable cases. In this
 volume we might review a number of cases, &
 while the author adds no minute particulars the case clear
 and sweet.

But I find that it would be an
 endless task, to enumerate all the various diseases
 in which this craze & drink is a may it be fatal
 It will not be difficult to be various with time &
 determine when and where they may be employed
 with advantage. — We shall not attempt to
 review the Medical publications of Paris, or those
 the Drunken. We copy to want a good available
 scope for speculation. But our remarks are already
 have drawn out to a much greater length than we
 had intended. We do not mean to close the subject, but
 we should be obliged to have some more matter.
 but as some things must be necessarily repeated,
 we will not be so anxious in relation to the
 and generally. It is an admission that we
 a number of other cases in every country,
 will produce the same result of some kind, and
 direct drink. It has become a matter of



...the choice should fall upon that one
which will be the best experience to the moral
habits, and prosperity of the people - This is
as the workmen at the public works, and have not
multiplied to judge, are rather above the petty passions
and amiable to be wise and establish the sobriety
of that mind, which is the best of all.
...entirely forbids the use of foreign luxury
and the use of foreign domestic habits, and thus
is rational, even if it should be for the sake of
an excusable luxury. Among the list of wine
and drink, which the choice would fall most
habits upon that come. The consumption of
which is the exclusion of their more intoxicating
and, as it were, more more, increases a public
virtue and morals, and thus the best of all,
and increase the sum of individual happiness.
That man who is ignorant of the value of
a thing, has no greater value to him
and some will be driven to a more
and is who has been to the cause of the republic
willows. The value of the cause -



in a northern clime, - has proven, that ingenuity
 and philanthropy are not confined to mild regions
 and serene skies. But had even the rude North
 when stimulated to exertion by an inhospitable
 climate; - a keen appetite for pleasure and a strong
 original propensity to stimulants, - has rendered
 art and science so far subservient to the necessities
 and luxuries of life; - that her hardy sons can
 now form the social circle, around a cheery
 fire, - and over their stoups of "Barley bee"
 relate the scenes of "Auto Lang syne" - while
 the rude keen blast, chaunts a dirge to Winter
 over the weather beaten mansion of their
 Ancestors

In
A *Inaugural Dissertation*
On the
Nodus Cerebralis
of
Medicines.

By
William A. B. B. B.
M.D.

1815

St. John's, N. B.

18th Dec.

Dear Sir,

I

am sorry

to

hear of

your